Robert Streep, brother of Louis, corrob-orated the former's testimony. Mr. Goff said that the committee, while

inquiring into the abuses of the police de-partment had a perfect right to inquire into the administration of the law so far

as the State was concerned, and that was the reason he had submitted this evidence. It had been shown that "green goods" operators could escape punishment by bribing Mr. Comstock, the agent for the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Anthony Comstock Says It Is False.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 27 .- Anthony Com-

stock said, to-night: "If Streep made any

such statement before the Lexow commit-

tee it is rank and infamous perjury. Streep

was first arrested by the police for carry-

ing on this business, but their evidence

was insufficient to sustain an indictment,

so I was sent for and, through my evi-

dence, he was held in \$300 ball in the Court

of Special Sessions. He forfeited the ball

by going to Europe. While he was a fugi-

tive from justice the case was dismissed.

After a time he returned to this country.

He told me Edward Bechtold was the

man who was principal in the green

goods circular distribution affair. He made

an affidavit accusing Bechtold and told

so much about him that I was satisfied

that Streep was going to play me false. After several weeks, however, Bechtoid

was arrested by me. At the time of Bech-

told's examination Streep went on the stand and swore positively he did not know the man. He calmly contradicted everything he had said when he was making the oath before me. Therefore, that

what he swore to in open court court was base perjury, and I demanded that the case be dismissed. Subsequently I caused Streep to be arrested on the old charge. Streep was subsequently convicted and sentenged to

eighteen months' imprisonment. I learned

that Bechtold had called on Streep the

night previous to his own examination and

had offered Streep a sum of money not to testify against him. That is all about the Streep and Bechtold cases. Streep never

directly or indirectly gave me value, not

even one cent, not even a postage stamp, and never in all of his trials, even as a

witness, was it intimated that he gave me

"By the way, in speaking of Goff, I'd like to know what the little secret was

when he was assistant district attorney

found in this man's (Gray's) possession

\$1,500,000 worth of Louisiana lottery tickets,

and notwithstanding such strong evidence

brought to Mr. Goff's attention, this man

was not prosecuted. Mr. Goff may perhaps tell us why. On the whole, it is the most

infamous plot to traduce my character l

have ever known. I will appear before the

Lexow committee to-morrow and will demand to be heard. I will be heard. It is my right; it cannot be denied. It cannot be, it must not be."

Mr. Comstock was very much agitated

during the interview, and at times ex-pressed great indignation.

Japan's Land Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- A reporter to

day called Minister Kurino's attention to

the testimony of Inspector Williams, be-

fore the Lexow investigating committee

that he owned some ground in Japan, and

inquired what property rights foreigners

had in the Mikado's realm. Minister Kurino

replied as follows: "While foreigners can-

not obtain title in fee simple to land in

Japan they can, in the treaty ports and in

the foreign cessions in Tokio and Osaki

amounts substantially to ownership thereof.

They may lease the land for a long term

of years and then release, which amounts practically to a perpetual lease hold. For this privilege they, of course, pay a certain sum to the owner and a ground rent

to the government. The treaty ports is which such privilege may be exercised an

okohama, Nagasaki, Makodat and Kobe.

Replying to further questions the Minister said the privilege to thus acquire what is practically a perpetual leasehold had existed for a number of years.

In Behalf of Stephenson.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 27.-Application

was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme

Court to-day for a stay for Captain of

Police Stephenson, of New York, who was

sentenced by Justice Ingraham yesterday.

lustice Gaynor said he would allow the

affidavit in the case to be filed and would

A CHICAGO INVESTIGATION.

Grand Jury Will Look Into Charges

Against Attorney Kern.

to-morow begin an investigation of the

office of State's Attorney Kern. 'The first

thing the jury will do in the morning will

be to send to the office of the State's at-

torney for his account books. The attorney

is allowed by law \$20 for every conviction

where a felony is charged and \$10 for con-

viction on charges of misdemeanor. The

collection of fees for convictions will be in-

vestigated and the reports of other criminal officials will be compared with th

books of the State's attorney. Mr. Kern de-

clares that his accounts and records are

all right and that he is "glad to have the

peated charges which have been made to the effect that the State's attorney has

been retaining more money than allowed

by law and that he has at times allowed

Charges Against a Chicago Captain.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 .- Judge Goggin says

Police Captain T. C. Kane must appear be-

fore him at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning

to answer to the charge of contempt of

court. Captain Kane is ill with bronchitis,

and in a voice like a rasp, this afternoon

he said: "Goggin may try to force me

down there, but if he does I'll kill him.

The Captain said this, however, with the

the tone of one bent on violence.

mpatience of a sick man rather than with

Captain has been cited to appear in court to show reasons why he shall not return

a sum of money said to have been taken

from a man named Spruhaus, who, with his wife, were arrested during the world's fair on a charge of larceny. Spruhaus and wife were examined, indicted, and the case against them dropped for lack of witnesses. The Spruhauses claimed Captain Kane took

from them when they were searched jewelry

and money to the amount of \$97. The jew-elry they say they recovered, but they claim the Captain has failed to return the

City Officials Take Revenge.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 27 .- A capias was

ssued to-day on complaint of Mayor Mer-

shon for the arrest of Rev. William Knight,

pastor of the First Congregational Church.

who has been the most vigorous in bring-ing accusations of dishonesty and in-

competency against the city officials. Damages of \$5,000 are asked for.

Greek Letter Societies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27 .- Much of

he time of to-day's session of the Alpha

Tau Omega society was consumed in reading reports from the various chapters. The annual oration to the society was delivered by Frank Young, of New York. The biennial poem was read by J. C. Smith, of Michigan. To-night a reception was ten-

dered the visiting delegates at the Ebbitt House by the local chapter.

The revision of the constitution was the

principal matter that engaged the attention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Society today. To-night the delegates attended a concert by the Cornell Glee Club and later sat down to the annual banquet at the Ebbitt

louse. John G. Capers presided as toast-

aster and delivered the address of wel

Evans Will Fight for His Rights.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27 .- The Ameri-

auds, and it will be a vigorous refutation,

offenders against the law who were pos-sessed of a "pull" to escape trial.

take up the conduct of his office."

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 .- The grand jury will

set a day for a hearing on the motion

that Olin D. Gray was not prosecuted.

### FRIEZE vs. FREEZE

The Freeze keeps you cold. The Frieze keeps you warm.

> Our fine Shetland Beaver Overcoats-those big shaggy fellows-are just as warm as frieze, but they are not quite so popular. In a freeze like this, however, they are the very thing for comfort. We have too many on hand. They go at almost half price.

They are worth \$26 We sell them for \$13.83

# THE WHEN

BOSTON RUBBER CO.'S

"BELL BRAND"

**BOOTS AND SHOES** 

Look for the "Bell" On the bottom of each Shoe.

ARE SUPERIOR IN WORK-MANSHIP, INSURING NEATNESS.

ARE OF THE BEST RUBBER, INSURING DURABILITY. ARE MODERN IN DESIGN.

AT a PRICE INSURING ECONOMY to the Weare

ASK FOR IT

The great HEALER. Potter's concentrated WITCH HAZEL JELLY. In tubes. Price 25 cents. Drug gists. Prepared by PoTTER, Pharmacist, coner-Penusylvania and North streets.

DOING A GREAT WORK

Annual Report of the American Mis-

sionary Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.-The forty-

eighth annual report of the American Mis-

sionary Association of Congregational

Churches was made public to-pight. The

secretary for New England is the Rev

George H. Gutterson, of Boston. In his

report he says it is the method of the as-

sociation to secure representatives from

New England in its Southern field and its

educational work, because the funds are

obtained so largely from the Congregational

churches in Boston, Mass., and New Eng-

land. The association expressed the con-

fidence that Austin, Tex., is to be an ed

ucational and religious center for the great

Southwest. The Ballard Normal School, lo-

cated at Macon, Ga., includes Andover Hall,

the gift of a philanthropic lady in Masso-

chusetts. Revivals have been of frequent

occurrence in the history of the school, and

hundreds have been converted while study-

ing, a large number becoming preachers,

teachers and other useful members. Beach

Institute, of Savannah, Ga., is named after

Alfred Beach, former editor of the Scientific

American. It has 291 pupils. The Allen Normal and Industrial School, at Thomas-

ville, Ga., is the successor of the school originally established by the association at Quit-

man, Ga., and burned in 1885. The burning

and incendiarism. The school at Thomas-ville now has 230 pupils. The summary of the educational work of the association is

as follows: Total number of schools, 84; instructors, 104; pupils, 12,560; theological, 113; collegiate, 55; collegiate preparatory,

151; normal, 1,455; grammar, 2,770; intermedi-

mission service among the Chinese im-migrants to California, because they were

exposed to the same persecution as that endured by the other colored races in this

country. The statistics of Chinese work up to date are as follows: Schools, 21; mis-

ionaries (11 of them Chinese), 34; pupils,

1,201; ceased from idolatry, 197; give evi-

The expenditures of the association dur

ing the year have been: In the South, \$243, 234.03; for the Chinese, \$13,200.75; for the In-

lians, \$43,546.69, making a total of \$299,981.47

necticut, for the benefit of the colored peo-ple of the South. The fund is safely in-vested, and the association is the almoner

of the income, a boon of incalculable value to a struggling and deserving people. The receipts from it, as now reported, are: Balance on hand Oct. 15, 1893, \$18,324.70; in-come collected 1893-94, \$31,639.70, a total of

559,864.40. The payments out of this fund

during the year have been to forty-two universities, normal schools, etc., in North and South Carolina, Georgia and the other Southern States. The grand total of the receipts for the year was \$404,779.26.

\$2,140.23; Kansas, \$587.33; California, \$5,-855.10; Nebraska, \$795.23; Oregon, \$143.28; Colorado, \$450.10; Missouri, \$609.82; North Dakota, \$303.79; South Dakota, \$380.40; Washington, \$73.37; Montana, \$45; Utah,

\$7.10; Territories, \$38.19, a total from the West of \$33,115.45.

LIPPERT ARRAIGNED.

Charged with Forgeries and Embez-

zlements Amounting to \$800,000.

NEW YORK, Dec 27 .- Wilhelm A. Lip-

pert, the alleged forger from South Africa,

who was arrested on Thursday, was ar-

raigned before United States Commissioner

Shields to-day. He was committed in charge

of the United States marshal for examina-

tion to-morrow. Lippert is charged with

forgeries and embezziements amounting to

f157,335, or nearly \$800,000, which he took from the Union Bank, of Capetown. Percy Sanderson, the British consul-general, ap-

with the person charged. Lippert is the son of wealthy parents in Hamburg. He was educated in England, and afterward sent on a tour, landing in Kimberly, Cape Colony, South Africa. There he speculated in wool and made a fortune, which he spent by living in lavish style. When reverses

came he did not curtail his expense, but

Aged Pension "Fraud" Sentenced.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 27.--John M. Taylor, sixty years old and blind, was to-day sentenced to five years in the Detroit, Mich., House of Correction for perjury and presenting false claims against the govern-

forged to keep up his pace.

contributions from the Western were as follows: Indiana, \$138.74; s, \$9,676.38; Michigan, \$4,205.56; Wis-

\$3,652.41; Iowa, \$4,033.33; Minnesota

se association received a donation in 188 \$100,894.25 from Daniel Hand, of Con-

nce of conversion, 178.

ate, 3,241; primary, 4,937; total, 12,604.
The association is one of the pioneers of

INSURING STYLE, and

At Retail by THE NEW YORK STORE, Indianapolis

Mckee & co. : Wholesale Agents, Indianapolis

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOVE WORKS

Cook and Heating Stoves

new Stove comes from The Indianapolis Stoye Co., 71 & 73 S. Meridian

### BIG 4 ROUTE HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

- TO ALL POINTS IN -CENTRAL

Tickets for the public will be sold Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, all good to return until Jan. 2; also, to students and tenchers presenting proper certificates of principal of institution will be sold whenever called for, good to return until Jan.

For tickets and full information eall at Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington Street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Will sell Holiday Excursion Tickets to all points in Central Traffic Association. On sale Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, 1895; good to return till Jan. 2. To students and teachers presenting certificates tickets will be sold on application and limited till Jan. 11.
For further information call at C., H. & D. ticket offices, No. 2 West Washington street, No. 134 South Illinois street or Union Station.

J. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

### MONON ROUTE

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestiled Conches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

hicago Night Express, Pullman ed Cosches and Siespers, daily 12:35 a. m Monon Accommodation, daily, ex-ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS

33-Vestibule, daily 3:55 p. m.
35-Vestibule, daily 3:25 a. m.
9-Monon Accommodation, daily,
cept Sunday: 11:20 a. m.
illusan Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at
tend Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.

For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Station and Massachusetta avenue.

I. P. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

#### Put Marrow in Your Bones

Good and wholesome bread will fortify you against winter's chilling blasts. The largest and best loaf is

### Parrott & Taggart's Scotch Hearth Bread

Ask your grocer for it.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON DENTISTS. Ohio-st. Entrance. Ground Floor. THE DENISON HOTEL.

# WAGON WHEAT 51°

ACME MILLING COMPANY.

\$63 West Washington Street.

Traveler Fatally Assaulted. COLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 27.-Thomas Kerns of Collinwood, Ohio, formerly a traveler for the Canfield Oil Company, of Cleveland, was taken from the Delanty Hotel at Air ection early this morning to the hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skuil. To-night he is dying, and Frank Callahan, who keeps a saloon near the Delanty place, is under arrest on suspicion of having caused the injury to Kerns.

## ment. For twenty years Taylor has been drawing a pension of \$72 per month for total blindness alleged to have been caused by a gun shot received in the army. A wound on his breast was caused by blister plasters and five examining boards passed it for gun shot wounds. The blindness was the result of sickness contracted two years after the war. Taylor pleaded guilty and claimed the fraud was planned by pension claimed the fraud was planned by pension attorneys. He has drawn \$18,000 fraudulently from the government. THE TOBACCO TRUST CASE.

Effort to Exclude Reporters from the Hearing in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-The examination of witnesses in the suit in chancery instituted by Attorney-general Stockton, of New Jersey, against the American Tobacco Company was resumed to-day before Frederick Adams, of Newark, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building. Charles J. Umery was called as the first witness for the defense. He was a member of the firm of Goodwin & Co. Lawyer Linderbury, for the defense, made a lengthy speech, objecting to the presence of reporters. Now that the defendants were to be examined he thought it only proper that reporters should not be admitted. The reports in the papers, he said, might tend to prejudice not only the public, but the local dealers. The private business of the company would be brought out, and he thought it hardly fair that it should be made public. He concluded by saying that he would not object to the presence of reporters if they did not take notes. Mr. Adams said he thought reporters were allowed at all such hearings, and that he would permit the reporters to remain with the request that they treat both sides

Mr. Emery's examination was then con-tinued. Mr. Linderbury contented himself with asking questions tending to show that the National Tobacco Company's business was simply that of an ordinary concern and conducted on a business principle. He made an attempt to show what was known as "the rebate system" was simply the continuance of an old plan adopted by the manufacturers prior to the formation of the trust-that of giving their customers cash presents at the end of the year to get to the plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Emery told how he had made presents of pictures, albums and similar things to consumers and cash presents to the jobbers. There was no fixed sum or plan by which the amount the cash presents was arrived at. Some irms were not made presents. After the recess Mr. Linderbury asked the reporters not to say anything that might reflect on

At the afternoon session the examination of Director John Emery was continued. He said that he was in Europe most of the ime he was treasurer, and was only in a general way familiar with the affairs of the company. He did not know whether the company maintained an office in Newark, N. J., though he admitted having attended a meeting there. Goodwin & Co.'s goods, he said, were not manufactured by W. S. Kimball & Co., in their factory at Roches-

The prosecution tried hard to admit facts to show that a monopoly existed, but without success. The prosecution stated it proposed to show that Goodwin & Co. were taken into the trust in order to abolish the manufacture of the "Judge" brand of cigarettes, Lawyer Lindenbury, for the deense, said the prosecution was supported by the Admiral Cigarette Company, the rival of the American Tobacco Company.

NOT MANDATORY.

Catholic's View of the Pope's Decree Against Secret Societies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 27.-The Journal prints an interview with a high dignitary of the Catholic church, who is close to Archbishe: Ireland, indicating that the papal utterances as to the secret societies is by no means mandatory. He points out that in the cardinal's letter these words were used: "This decree is therefore commended to the archbishops and bishops of the United States, and may be by these ordinaries carried into effect." A similar phrase is used in Satolli's letter, all of which the dignitary maintained shows that the deree is really a sort of feeler intended to est the sentiment of the church and not o be carried out, except as each bishop shell determine in his own diocese. He points out that it is the archbishops who really rule the church in America, and that unless they choose to promulgate and effec-tuate the decree it will be practically a dead

PANIC IN A HOTEL.

Kansas City House Shaken by an Ex-

plosion and Three Men Hurt. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27 .- A boiler explosion that caused terror to the hunareda of guests in the Midland Hotel tonight, fatally injured two and perhaps three men. No damage of any account was done to the building. The victims are Chief Engineer Fred C. Patton, Fireman John Albe and Electrician Riley Mowen. The two first named will die, and Mowen is probably fatally injured. The explosion was caused by a defective flue in the boiler that permitted a stream of water to escape into the firebox. Before men could recover from shock escaping steam scalded them fear-The explosion shook the immense structure and caused the guests to flee from heir reoms, and it was some time before they could be assured that the danger was over. The victims were taken to the hospital where all that was possible was done for them. The hotel is one of the largest in

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Many Interesting Papers Read Before Four National Organizations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Four historical societies met in annual session here today. Prof. Windsor, of Harvard College, called to order the Associated historians of America. Mrs. Lee G. Harby, of New York, read a paper on the habits, government and superstition of the Tejas Indians. Prof. George P. Winship, of Harvard College, told why Coronado went to New Mexico in 1540. Other papers were read as follows: "Some European Modifications of the Jury System," by Dr. Walter B. Scarfe, of Geneva, Switzerland; "The Regulators of North Carolina in 1766-71," by Prof. John S. Bassat, of Trinity College; "A Chapter in the Life of Charles Robinson, the First Governor of Kansas," by Prof. F. W. Blackman, of the University of Kansas: "The Continental Congress." Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, of Philadelphia;
"The Papal and the Imperial Electoral
Colleges." by Prof. E. Emerton, of Harvard; "The Quebec Bill and the American
Revolution," by Assistant Professor Victor Coffin, of the University of Wisconsin; "The German Emperor," by Prof. Richard Hudson, of the University of Michigan. The report of W. W. Newell, secretary of the American Folk Lore Society, showed that during the year the society had published two volumes of "Folk Tales of Angola," besides a number of papers. In-teresting papers were read at to-day's session. To-night the visitors and their friends

were tendered a reception at the Admiral The American Society of Church History was presided over by Bishop J. F. Hurst, of the Methodist Church. Rev. Prof. C. M. Mead, of the Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn., spoke of Richles's place in the history of doctrine, and Rev. M. J. Cramer, of East Orange, N. J., read translated let-ters from John Hus to als church in Prague, written while in prison, The principal business of the session the Jewish Historical Society was the selection of Philadelphia as the next place

of meeting.

Scientists at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.-The annual meetings for 1894 of the Geological Society of America, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Morphological Society and the American Physiological Society began to-day at the Johns Hopkins University. Among the delegates to the various meetings are many of the most distinguished scientists of the country. There were two topics which came up in one form or another before three of the societies. One of these was an agitation for the repeal of tariff duties on all kinds of scientific apparatus, and the other was a plan for the affiliation of the various national history societies, drawn up a year Mr. Goff got the Inspector to say that age by the American Society of Naturalists. he would not give the name of the pro-

ANOTHER SENSATION IN THE LEXOW COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Vice Charged with Accepting a Bribe of \$1,000.

A GREEN GOODS MAN'S STORY

SAYS HE PAID FOR PROCURING DIS-MISSAL OF AN INDICTMENT.

And that Another Case Was Also Dismissed Through the Influence of the Good Anthony.

WILLIAMS EXAMINED AGAIN

HIS JAPANESE REAL ESTATE STORY VENTILATED BY MR. GOFF.

Disreputable Houses in His Police District Unmolested "Because They Were Fashionable."

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- The feature of the Lexow committee's investigation today was the introduction of evidence to show that Anthony Comstock, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Vice, had man to procure the dismissal of an indictment against him. Inspector Williams's ordeal on the witness stand was also continued and the existence of panel houses and a large number of houses of ill fame in his district while he was captain was shown. He said he found the houses of ill fame there when he came to the district and left them unmolested "because they were fashionable." Mr. Goff also introduced the inspector to the knowledge that Japanese law would not have allowed him to own real estate in Hakodate at the time he claimed in his testimony yesterday that he owned property there.

It is understood that the committee will not sit after to-morrow, so that a great deal of work will have to be crowded into the day, and a night session may be held. Superintendent Byrnes, Inspectors Mc-Laughlin and McAvoy and several captains have yet to be examined, so that te-morrow's session may be one of the most im-

portant of this committee. Mr. Goff opened the proceedings this morning by calling the names of Captains Martens, Meakin, Washburn and Westervelt. It was stated by Inspector Williams that Westervelt was sick. Mr. Goff retorted: "Captain Westervelt was well enough to be at the station two hours ago, when he was served with a subpoena. Captain Meakin has been ill," continued Mr. Goff, "but a police surgeon has testified that his illness-muscular rheumatism -is not enough to prevent his attendance if he desires to come. I shall ask you to call on Captain Meakin. If he's an honest man and not guilty of the corruption charged against him, he will come here and testify. I hope these words will reach him and that he will weigh their signifi-

WILLIAMS CAUGHT. Then Mr. Goff called Inspector Williams The Inspector, carrying with him a large book, took the stand. He looked com posed and ready for the fray. Mr. Martens here entered the committee room and took a seat near the bench. Mr. Gon commenced by asking Williams about some international treaties. After a little sparring, Mr. Goff said:

"By the way, Captain, tell us in what part of Japan you owned those lots

in Hakodate, in the northern portion. "Did you get a deed?"

"Yes." "In your own name?"

"Yes."

"I left it with a man named Frederic Wilkie. I don't know where he is." "Don't you know that foreigners cannot

hold land in Japan, except in treaty ports? "That was a treaty port." "The Japanese consul tells me that at there was no treaty which would allow you

to hold this land. Do you know more than "I was there."

"So was ne, How do you explain it?" The Inspector could not, and Mr. Goft turned the questioning into a new channel. "Wall you swear that Perkins did not get a check for \$500 through you when you were superintendent of the street-cleaning department?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Everybody who has testified against you is a perjurer or a liar. Now, has there ever been a member of the police force charged with more corruption than you?" "I have not heard that I had been

charged with corruption."

"Were you ever charged with stealing A WOMAN'S CHARGES.

Mr. Goff referred to a document and said: "I find that on March 29, 1874, you were charged by Louise Smith, the keeper of a disorderly house, with taking from her six pocket handkerchiefs, one goldheaded cane, one pistol, one pair of slippers, one velvet vest and one and one-half dozen pairs of socks." "I don't remember it."

"Have not you read up your record often enough since this committee set to remember it? Don't you know that Superintendent Walling brought these charges against

"He did not. The woman brought them. "Were you found guilty?" "I don't think so. I can find out by re ferring to my record."

"I don't want your record. I want you to answer my questions. Don't think that because you wear a gold shield here and are an inspector that you are one whit different from any other witness." "I know I am not. "Did not you swear yesterday you had been charged with offenses eighteen times? Can't you remember these offenses?"

"No: I can tell you by referring to "I wish to say," said Mr. Goff, "that in a charge brought against Inspecto. Wil-liams by Howard Crosby the commission-ers were divided." Coming to the time Williams had charge of the Eighth precinct, Mr. Goff asked the witness if there were any houses of ill fame there? "I found them there," he replied.

"And you left them there?

"Yes; because they were fashionable at that time," was Williams's extraordinary Mr. Goff then called off the names of many notorious houses in Mercer, Green, Sullivan and Bleecker streets. Williams said he had heard of them and had assisted the Board of Education to close them up. He insisted that they were "alleged" distorderly houses, although he had said at the time that he knew all about them at the inquiry instituted by the Board of Education.

prietor of a house of ill fame to the com-mittee in 1874 because he considered the committee was not an honest one. "Did you ever know of an honest investi-gating committee before which you ap-

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT. "You said before that committee that houses of ill-fame do not injure children

"Have you the audacity to sit there and say so?" "Yes, sir.

"Were you ever called a uniformed bul-

"Were you ever called the champion club-

"Then as to charges which you do not remember. You have committed so many outrages against the citizens of New York that you don't remember charges?"

"No, sir."

"Do you remember a charge made against you by a man in Vesey street?"

"The case was never tried, as the complainant found he was wrong. I was captain of the Fourth precinct and there was a big fire one Sunday evening in Washington market. Walking through Vesey street, this man stopped me and said: 'Let me introduce you to Alderman Smith.' He took me for a countryman on a 'Come on.' me introduce you to Alderman Smith. He took me for a countryman on a 'Come on.' I took him by the throat and threw him into the street, as any citizen has a right to serve any loafer."

"You did not throw Haggerty, the Philadelphia tough into the street?" said Mr.

"I did not meet him."
"Oh, yes you did. He was looking for you and wanted to clean out the town."
"I did not meet him," persisted the inspector.
"You did not throw Joe Coburn?"

The witness denied any panel-house robberies having occurred in the Eighth pre-Mr. Goff then said there was a charge against Williams, the trial of which lasted three days, but there was no record of t on the police records.
"Have you any recollection of one com-

missioner voting for your dismissal on ac-"Don't you know the voting was 2 and There is no record of it."

"Who keeps the records?" asked the "Chairman Robert Peters," said the wit-"Have you got the charge against the proprietor of an oyster stand who had no permit? Had you made the arrest your-

"It is not in the record." "Do you recollect the arrest of a man amed Donovan by officer Fitzgerald? Donovan was brought before Judge Mundell and said you came behind him and clubbed him on the head and neck. The judge discharged him and said: 'This clubbing by olicemen must be stopped?"

The witness said he never told lies about respectable men. He bore a reputation for

bills, but did not think he deserved "Did you say at lunch the day after eeting of starving people in Union Square his year that they were a lot of howour pistol and disperse them? "I never said such a thing."

HIS MEMORY GROWS WEAK AGAIN. The afternoon session opened by Mr. Goff asking Williams several questions as to the number of women in the disorderly houses in the Eighth district.

"Did an officer named Milligan report robberies in panel houses to you when you were in the precinct?" "I don't remember." "Do you remember the number of in-

mates in the eighty-three houses of "No. I may have stated what the number was. I may have asked the proprietress of each house how many inmates she had."

The witness and Mr. Goff then had a little tiff. The inspector objected to the locument from which Mr. Goff read. "I on't know where you got it," said he, "and

is a long time ago.

Goff. "It contains matters that have been suppressed by the police department. They suppressed a good many things about you, you know. "They seemed to have suppressed every-thing good," was Williams's reply. The in-spector then left the stand for a brief time. Dr. Walsh was called and testified that

'Don't mind where I got it," said

Captain Meaki was not able to be out and probably would not be for several "Will he be able to appear as a witness by Saturday?" asked Mr. Goff. "Well," said the Doctor, "the further way you place the date the more chance

there is that he can attend. I am sure his attendance would greatly affect his condi-"I am quite sure it would," said Mr. Goff amid great laughter. "Now, Doctor,' said Mr. Goff in his sweetest tones, "will you bear this message to Captain Meakin? Tell him that he has been accused before this committee of being guilty of bribery and corruption. It has been stated that he has

srown rich on the fruits of this corruption.

Now, tell him also that if he is an honest
man he will come here in obedience to the
subpoena served on him." The Doctor left Then Dr. Daniel Donovan, one of the police surgeons, gave a synopsis of the pro-cedure of the police surgeons with regard to men reported ill. The witness said he had reported Captain Meakin ill.

HIS MEMORY RETURNS. After some questions of no importance Inspector Williams was recalled. He said he knew of three panel houses in the Eighth precinct.

"You swore before recess that there were no panel houses in the precinct." "Yes, to the best of my recollection." Senator O'Connor then entered into long legal argument with Mr. Goff as to whether the Inspector was guilty of perjury. The Senator held he was not unless the testimony was given with a false and corrupt intention. Mr. Goff said that the Inspector might have been mistaken. "Yes," said the witness, "I admit what I swore this morning was false, but when I gave it I believed it to be true.' "Might there have not been more than

one panel house in the district?" "Yes. Do you know what a panel house This question by Williams created laughter and Mr. Goff lectured him about giving his testimony in a more becoming manner. "I only want to give my evidence straight,"

"Sergeant Grew swore that in these eighty-three houses of ill-fame there were 346 inmates. He swore that he made complaints of these houses to you. This evi-dence was given before the commission. "I can't say. "Was it not when these charges were brought up your dismissal was demanded

by one of the inspectors as an incompe tent and disgraceful man?"
"He did nothing of the kind." Mr. Goff continued to question the Inspetor as to the disorderly houses. The In-spector admitted it was his duty to discover

and suppress them. This ended the exam-

nation of Inspector Williams.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK INVOLVED. Louis S. Streep, a "green goods" operator, was called. This witness created a sensation by telling a story involving Anthony Comstock. "On May 23, 1889," said Streep, "two indictments were found against me for operating in 'green goods.' Anthony Comstock was the prosecutor. Comstock told me that if I would give up the name of my accomplice I should get off with a light punishment. I refused to do so. Edward Bechtal called and gave my wife \$5,000 in bills. The bail was at that time \$5,000 but was reduced shortly after to \$3,000. In August, 1890, I called on Com-stock with my brother, who told me that the State indictment would be dismissed on payment of \$1,000. Comstock said: 'Mind, the \$1,000 is not in the shape of a bribe. It is a subscription to the society.' I asked whether if I paid the money I might not be brought at all. On Comstock's promise I paid him \$1,000, of which I got \$300 from my brother and \$700 from my printing office at No. 76 Beekman street, which I sold. On the following Friday the indictment was dismissed."

Mr. Goff produced the indictments, which
bore an indorsement bearing date Sept. 29, 1890, that the district attorney having

moved that, for reasons affecting the adcan's correspondent in Chattanoga, after a long hunt for H. C. Evans, to-night, finally caught him by telephone. Mr. Evans said he was ready for the Democratic aght against him being seated, and that "we are "Comstock," the witness continued, "sub-quently called on me to get me to swear that Bechtal was an accomplice of mine.
I refused and he threatened to bring me,
before the United States Court. I asked
him for time to consider the matter. Bech-

\$100 from the American Express Company.

He was brought before Commissioner Shields. Negotiations were carried on with him by Comstock and he paid Comstock \$1,000. The following day he was discharged.

si,000. The following day he was discharged. United States District Attorney John A. Mott also got \$1,000. I was then arrested and employed Lawyer Hess. I told all about Comstock to Commissioner Shields. Comstock was asked to tell what happened in his office but declined to do so. I was held for trial and was convicted last June of the charge of issuing 'green goods' circulars. My case has been appealed."

Robert Streep, brother of Louis, corrob-CLEVELAND'S PROPOSED BLOW.

ATTEMPT TO AVERT PRESIDENT

Vegotiations at Madrid for the Cession to Cuba of the Privilege of Making Her Own Tariff Laws.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS COST

MILLIONS LOST BY THE ABROGATION OF RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Figures Showing the Extent of the Discrimination Against This Country-Bonds Down in Price.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The governavert the threatened tariff warfare between Cuba and the United States, has under serious and favorable consideration the cession to Cuba of the privilege of arranging her own revenue budget, including tariffs with the United States. This Cuban budget is to be subject to the approval of Spain. The negotiations now progressing at Madrid are partly on these lines, but the State Department authorities are proceeding, nevertheless, with their retaliatory plans, as they do not believe Spain's concessions to Cuba can be carried out and made beneficial to us for some months to come. The significance of the matter in its commercial and political aspects is fully realized. It is said that Spain will be careful not to relinquish her sovereignty over the island, nor to permit this to become the first step toward Cuban independence. For that reason the contemplated privilege will not include full "home rule." There will be no Cuban Parliament, with independent authority to make laws, similar to Canada's colonial system under Great Britain. On the contrary, the general purpose is to give Cuba advisory powers. Her local officials would take up the economic necessities of the island, estimate the needed revenue from tariff duties, and advise the Spanish government of duties that should be levied and of other measures which ought to be done in order to secure the best results

While Spain would thus retain complete sovereignty over Cuba, both commercial and political, it is suggested that the home government would, as a rule, approve Cuba's revenue budget with the United States. In the present tension between Spain and the United States the Cubans are solicitious of retaining their American markets on sugar, and it is urged that for this reason the local officials undoubtedly would advise a lowering of tariff duties against the United States, and it is believed Spain's approval would follow almost certainly, her approval in reality being largely a formality designed to show her purpose of retaining sovereignty over the island. While it is recognized in official circles here that this change doubtless would be beneficial to the United States. it is feared that such extensive changes in the relations between Spain and Cuba cannot be made within a reasonable time, and that before the United States can thus secure a reduction of tariffs our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico will be irre-

The great importing houses of the Atlantic cities are clamoring at the doors of the State Department, and threaten to appeal to Congress for some speedy action to protect their business. They represent that at present the United States is losing a trade of 700,000 barrels of flour per annum, all of our commerce in machinery, formerly purchased by the Cubans exclusively in the United States, all hardware and a large proportion of the potato trade, a very important part of our ex-ports to the West Indies. The total re-duction in our exports to Cuba for the year, since the lapse of the reciprocity agreement, will amount to not less than 50 per cent. A detailed statement of the exports to Cuba during the months of Sep-tember, October and November last year, as compared with the same months in this year, makes the shrinkage very plain. Taking the month of October in each year the exports of flour shrunk from 28,737 barrels to 4,631; of corn, from 62,360 bushels to 1,072; of lard, from 3,031,219 pounds to 709,421; of hams, from 477,261 pounds to 344,232; of bacon, from 540,729 pounds to 259,452

parably injured.

against United States products un imum tariff recently imposed by Spain have satisfied the State Department that there can be no opportunity for Ame Some of these charges are stated as follows: The first figure being the tariff imcond those placed on a similar article into Cuba and Porto Rico: Ales and p ter, in bottles, 8 cents per litre, 7.75 cents; bacon, \$10 per 100 kilos, \$9; beans, \$3.25 per 100 . \$3; bran, 90 cents per 100 kilos, 80 c oats, \$3.95 per 100 kilos, \$3.15; branliquors, in wood, \$9.50 per litre. ng tobacco, \$11 per 100 kilos, \$10.50; . \$1.20 per 100 kilos, \$1.10; codfish. 100 kilos, \$1.80; cheese, 25 cents per kilo, 20 cents; corn, \$2.95 per 100 kilos, \$3.15; flour, \$4.75 per 100 kilos, \$4; hay, \$0 cents per 100 kilos, \$0 cents; jerked beef, \$4.40 per 100 kilos, \$3.60; hams, \$7.50 per 100 kilos, \$6.50; lumber, \$1.25 per 100 fect, \$1; staves, \$3.30 per metre, \$2.30; lard, \$10 per 100 kilos, \$3.0 per 100 kilos, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.80 per 100 kilos, \$1.50; rice, \$3 per 100 kilos, \$2.76; wrapping paper, common, \$3.50 per 100 kilos, \$3.20; maniila, \$7, \$4. All the arguments of the Spanish government in extenuation of its action in thus increasing the duties have been based on the contention that it was an inevitable consequence of the repeal of the reciprocity agreement by our tariff act and that the effect of this was to exclude the United States from the benefits of the minimum tariff, no matter what the disposition of the Spanish government may have been; in fact, that it was the result of our own act. But at the Department of State it is held that the reciprocity agreement had nothing to do with the case. Seven years before the signature of that agree the United States suspended the discrimi nating flag duties on Spanish commercial on proof that the Spanish government the same for our commerce, and while our government was perfectly will-ing to accept a renewal of the relations that existed immediately before the consummation of the reciprocity agreeme under the McKinley act, it was entire unwilling to recur to the state of affairs that prevailed seven years before that time, or at least, if Spain insisted upon doing so, then the United States would be obliged to restore the equilibrium by reimposing the discriminating flag duties. Inleed. It is said that the President has no discretion under the law but must re these duties as soon as he is satisfied that the Spanish government is discriminating

Embargo Taken Off Canned Beef. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Information reached the Department of Agriculture, through a dispatch dated Dec. 2, from Embassador Runyon, at Berlin, that the local authorities of Heilbrenn, Wurtemburg, Germany, have removed the prohibition placed on the sale of American canned beef. The original understanding of the authorities here when the German government issued the proclamation prohibit ing the importation of American meats into Germany, was that it applied to cattie and fresh meats, but the packing-house
proprietors were of opinion that it applied
also to canned meats. It is now understood
that the prohibition of the sale of canned
meats by the authorities of Heilbrenn was
not included by the German government
at the time the general prohibitory order
was issued consequently its sanction was